

GRANT.

Meade, Sheridan, Humphreys, Wright and Griffin.

VICTORY!

LEE AGAIN ROUTED.

The Rebel Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Barton, De Bose, Custis Lee and Corse Captured.

Several Thousand Prisoners and a Large Number of Cannon Taken.

The Surrender of Lee Expected.

Sketches of the Captured and Dead Rebels.

RICHMOND,

Sec., Sec., Sec.

Secretary Stanton to General Dix.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 7-10 A. M.

Major General Dix, New York:—

General Sheridan attacked and routed Lee's army, capturing Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Barton, Corse and many other general officers, several thousand prisoners and a large number of cannon, and expects to force Lee to surrender all that is left of his army.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Secretary Stanton's Second Despatch.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 7-11 A. M.

Major General Dix, New York:—

The following telegrams, announcing the victory won yesterday by Major General Sheridan over Lee's army, have just been received by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Despatch from the President.

CITY POINT, April 7-9:30 A. M.

At fifteen minutes past eleven P. M. yesterday, at Burkeville station, General Grant sends me the following from General Sheridan.

A. LINCOLN.

Despatch from General Sheridan.

APRIL 6-11:15 P. M.

Lieutenant General Grant:—

I have the honor to report that the enemy made a stand at the intersection of the Burkeville station road with the road upon which they were retreating.

I attacked them with two divisions of the Sixth army corps and routed them handsomely, making a connection with the cavalry. I am still pressing on with both cavalry and infantry. Up to the present time we have captured Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Barton, Corse, De Bose and Custis Lee, several thousand prisoners, four thousand pieces of artillery, with caissons and a large number of wagons. If the thing is pressed I think Lee will surrender.

F. H. SHERIDAN, Major General Commanding.

The President's Second Despatch.

CITY POINT, April 7-9 A. M.

MON. SECRETARY OF WAR:—

The following further intelligence is just received.

A. LINCOLN.

Despatch from General Grant.

BURKEVILLE, Va.

MON. A. LINCOLN, President:—

The following telegram is respectfully forwarded for your information.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Despatch from General Meade.

MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS, April 6-10 P. M.

Lieutenant General Grant:—

At daylight this morning I moved the Second, Fifth and Sixth army corps along the railroad in the direction of Amelia Court House. Soon after moving reliable intelligence was received that the enemy was moving towards Paineville.

The direction of the Second and Fifth army corps was immediately changed from a northerly to a northwesterly course, and the directing corps, the Second, moving on Deatonville, and the Fifth, heretofore in the center, moved on the right of the Second, and the Sixth facing about and moving by the left flank, taking position on the left of the Second. It was understood the cavalry would operate on the extreme left. The changes were promptly made, the Second army corps soon becoming engaged with the enemy near Deatonville, driving him by the right across Sailor's creek to the Appomattox.

The Fifth army corps made a long march, but its position prevented its striking the enemy's column before it had passed.

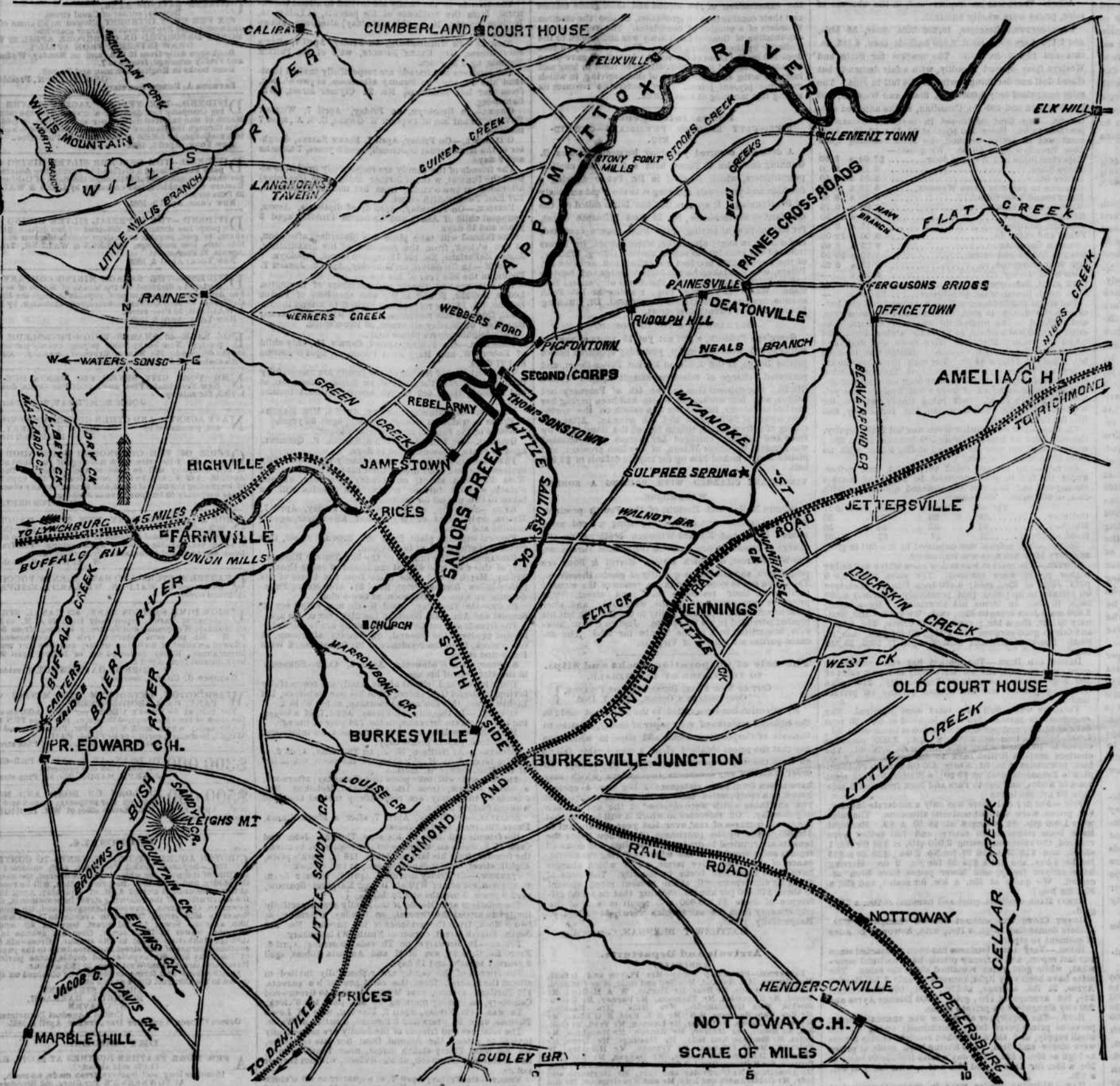
The Sixth army corps came up with the enemy about four P. M., and in conjunction with the Second on its right and cavalry on its left, attacked and routed the enemy, capturing many prisoners, among them Lieutenant General Ewell and General Custis Lee.

I transmit despatches both from General Humphreys and Wright, in justice to those distinguished officers, and the gallant corps they command, and may be sent to the War Department for immediate publication.

It is impossible at this moment to give any estimate of the casualties on either side, or of the number of prisoners taken, but it is believed that the victory is complete.

STRIKING THE FLYING REBELS.

Scene of the Important Operations of the 6th Instant—The Rear of Lee's Army Out Off and Captured by the Second and Sixth Corps.



be one of the most important of the recent brilliant operations.

The pursuit will be continued as soon as the men have a little rest.

Griffin, with the Fifth army corps, will be moved by the left, and Wright and Humphreys continue the direct pursuit as long as it promises success.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General.

Despatch from General Humphreys.

SECOND ARMY CORPS, April 6-7:30 P. M.

Major General Wain, Chief of Staff, Army of Potomac:—

Our last fight, just before dark, at Sailor's creek, gave us two guns, three flags and a considerable number of prisoners, two hundred wagons, seventy ambulances, with mules and horses to about one-half the wagons and ambulances. There are between thirty and fifty wagons in addition abandoned and destroyed along the road—some battery wagons, forges and limbers.

I have already reported to you the capture of one gun, two flags and some prisoners, and the fact that the road for over two miles is strewn with tents, baggage, cooking utensils, and some ammunition, and materials of all kinds.

The wagons are across the approach to the bridges, and it will take some time to clear it. The enemy is in position on the heights beyond, with artillery.

The bridge is partially destroyed, and the approaches on the other side are of soft bottom land. We cannot advance to-morrow in the same manner we have to-day. As soon as I get my troops up a little (we are considerably mixed) I might push a column down the road to deploy it; but it is evident I cannot follow rapidly during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major General.

Despatch from General Wright.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH ARMY CORPS, April 6-10 P. M.

Major General Wain, Chief of Staff, Army of Potomac:—

In pursuance of instruction of this morning from Major General Meade, I moved from Jetersville by the shortest practicable route, to the left of Deatonville, with the object of there taking position on the left of the Second army corps, striking the road running from Deatonville to Burkeville station at a point a little to the southward of the former place. I found that the Second army corps was engaged to the front and right, and the cavalry heavily to my left. Moving down the road towards Burkeville station perhaps a mile, and turning sharp to the right, I proceeded across toward the enemy, capturing many prisoners, among them Lieutenant General Ewell and General Custis Lee.

As soon as the leading division (General Seymour's) could be formed, it was moved up on the road held by the enemy, which was carried. Then, turning the left, it was advanced down the road against a pretty strong resistance. By this time Wharton's division was put in position as rapidly as possible on Seymour's left.

The lines were soon advanced, and the great battle

the road for a distance of about two miles. Arriving at a deep and difficult creek, we found the enemy had reformed his line on the opposite side, where we attacked and drove him to a point a distance of half a mile further.

In the first attack a portion of the cavalry operated on our right flank. In its subsequent attack the mass of cavalry operated on our left and the right flank of the enemy.

The result has been a complete success. The combined forces captured five general officers—among them Generals Ewell and Custis Lee, and large numbers of other prisoners.

I shall go in camp about two miles beyond this point and await instructions. The First and Third divisions (Wharton's and Seymour's) and the artillery engaged to-day behaved splendidly.

A return of casualties will be forwarded as soon as possible.

The corps has nobly sustained the reputation it earned on the 2d inst., as well as upon its many previous hard fought battle fields.

H. G. WRIGHT, Major General Commanding.

THE REBEL DEAD.

The casualties among the rebel generals in the battle at Petersburg and the pursuit of Lee's routed army, in killed, wounded and captured, are already very large, and will doubtless be much augmented before the pursuit is abandoned by Grant and Sheridan. Among the killed at Petersburg are Lieutenant General Hill, and Brigadier Generals W. H. F. Lee and Pickett; while among those whose surrender to Sheridan as already announced are Lieutenant General Ewell, Major General Kershaw and Brigadier General Corse, De Bose and Custis Lee. Virginia, as usual, has suffered the most. The three generals killed were all from Virginia, while of the six captured four were from the same State.

Sketch of Lieutenant General Ambrose Powell Hill, Jr., of Virginia.

Ambrose P. Hill was one of the giants of Lee's army, and disputed with Longstreet and Ewell for the place in the affections of the rebel people which "Stonewall" Jackson once held. Hill was native of Culpeper county, Va. He was born, we believe, in 1826, and at the time of his death was only thirty-nine years of age. He entered West Point in 1845, with O. B. Wilcox, James B. Fry, A. E. Burmese, E. G. Viole, of the United States Army, and Henry Heth, of the rebel forces, and graduated in 1847, number fifteen in his class. He was commissioned second lieutenant by brevet of the First Artillery, July 1, 1847, and second lieutenant in full in the August following. He was subsequently promoted first lieutenant, First Artillery, but resigned March 1, 1861, and was appointed colonel of the Thirtieth Virginia Infantry, which he commanded at Manassas. He was engaged as brigade commander at the battle of Williamsburg, in May, 1862, and was promoted brigadier on that field, and immediately afterwards a major general. As such he commanded the extreme left of the rebel army in the seven days' battles before Richmond, June, 1862, and divided with Stonewall Jackson the rebel honors of those conflicts. In command of this division he made the campaign under Lee against Pope and into Maryland, was engaged at Antietam fighting Burnside, and covered the retreat of the rebel army from that disastrous field. On the reorganization of Lee's army after the battle of Fredericksburg he was promoted to brigadier general, and assigned to the command of the Second Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, which position he held at the battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863, when he was killed.

mead of the Third corps of the army, which position he held at the time of his death. At Chancellorsville and Gettysburg he again distinguished himself. During the battle of the Wilderness, May, 1864, he was disabled by disease, and his command was placed temporarily under General Jubal Early. August 25, 1864, Hill, having resumed command, fought the battle of Ream's station, and since then has been posted on the left of the rebel position before Petersburg. During the battle on the 1st inst. his command was separated from the rest of the rebel army, and in endeavoring to restore communication he was killed. His body was interred at Petersburg on Sunday, April 3.

Brigadier General William H. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia.

This officer, killed at Petersburg, was the second son of Robert E. Lee, and was born at Arlington House, Virginia, about the year 1832. He did not receive an appointment to West Point, but was educated at William and Mary's College, Virginia. He received, however, the appointment of second lieutenant in the United States Army, June 20, 1855, and was assigned to the 8th infantry. He held this rank until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he hastened to follow the example of his father, and resigned April 20, 1861, to accept a captaincy of cavalry in the rebel army. He was attached to J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry command. His first expedition of any importance was in June, 1862, when, under Stuart, he made the raid of McClellan's army, on the Pamunkey river. At this time he was a colonel commanding a brigade, but was soon after rewarded with a brigadier general's commission. He was engaged in the famous cavalry battle at Beverly Ford, Va., June 9, 1863. He here received a painful wound in the thigh, and was removed to the home of Col. W. H. Wyckham, in Hanover county. Here he was captured a few days subsequently by General Lee, in his raid on the Pamunkey, and carried to the White House. He was sent North and confined, being for a time held as a hostage for Captain Sawyer. On his release he was assigned to duty in command of a division of Stuart's cavalry corps. This command was subsequently given, on Stuart's death, to Fitzhugh Lee, a cousin of W. H. F. Lee, and the latter remained in command of his division until his death, on the 2d inst., before Petersburg.

Brigadier General William Johnson Pegram, of Virginia.

This young officer, who was killed in the battle of the 2d inst., was in the twenty-fourth year of his age, and a native of Petersburg, Va. He was one of the three sons of General James W. Pegram, who perished in the steamer Lucy Long, on the Ohio river, in 1844, and brother of the rebel General John Pegram, who was lately killed at the battle of Hatcher's run. One of young Pegram's uncles was the late Captain George Pegram, of Elizabethtown, N. J., who was an aid-de-camp to General Scott. Another uncle is Colonel William Pegram, of Kentucky.

At the breaking out of the war William Johnson Pegram was a student of law at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; but left his studies to volunteer in the ranks of the "Richmond Howitzers"—the first artillery company raised in Richmond at the beginning of the war—under the command of the then Captain George W. Randolph, late Secretary of War of "the confederacy." As a private in the ranks he fought in the first battle of Manassas, and was noted on the field for gallantry by General Joseph E. Johnston. During the engagements around Richmond in 1862 he celebrated his twenty-first birthday amid the carnage of battle. At Cedar Run he was again noted on the battle field for gallant action. At the battle of Chancellorsville General Lee, noticing the ability with which he was fighting the campaign, ordered him to be placed under his command. At the battle of Gettysburg he displayed signal ability, and was promoted a colonel of artillery on the subsequent reorganization of the army. He was lately made a brigadier general and placed in command of a brigade in Hill's corps. In appearance he was a headstrong boy, of delicate stature, tall and slim, with blue eyes and light hair.

THE REBEL GENERALS CAPTURED.

Lieutenant General Robert Stoddard Ewell, of Virginia.

General Sheridan captured Ewell on the 6th instant, while endeavoring to escape from Richmond. His capture is an important event of the campaign, as Ewell was one of the first men in the rebel army—next in importance, indeed, to Lee himself.

Ewell was born in the District of Columbia, in 1820. He is a brother of Benjamin S. Ewell, who graduated third in his class, and who, after being an instructor for years at West Point, and President of the Williamsburg (Virginia) William and Mary College, went into the rebel army, to be colonized with the rank of colonel and adjutant general to General Johnston. Richard S. Ewell, without being so tedious, was a more practical man than his brother, and graduated thirteenth in his class, next to Gen. E. Thomas, lower down than W. T. Sherman, Stewart Van Vleet, and ahead of Buford R. Johnson, Col. Oliver L. Sheppard and General Thomas Jordan. Ewell entered the United States Army July 1, 1840, as brevet second lieutenant; was promoted to second lieutenant November 1, 1840; first lieutenant, September 18, 1841; brevet captain, August 20, 1847, for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico. In June, 1857, he was engaged with the Indians in New Mexico. In 1858 he was in charge of the United States troops at Fort Buchanan, New Mexico. He resigned May 1, 1861, his position as captain of dragoons, to which he had been promoted, and joined the rebel army of Virginia in time to participate as a brigadier general in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. During the inactivity which followed this engagement Ewell was promoted major general and assigned to a division of the second, or Stonewall Jackson's, corps. In this capacity he fought in the battles of Front Royal and Cedar Mountain during the valley campaign in 1862. During the battle of Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, he succeeded Jackson, who was wounded, in command of the Second corps, and, on the death of Jackson, was appointed, on the latter's earnest recommendation, a lieutenant general, and permanently assigned to the Second corps. With this command he fought at Winchester, Gettysburg and during the first day of the battle of the Wilderness, May 1864. He was here wounded and his corps was given to Jubal Early. Ewell retired to Richmond and assumed command of the Department of Henrico. It was during his flight from this department that he was captured by Sheridan.

Major General J. B. Kershaw, of South Carolina.

General Kershaw, reported captured by Sheridan, commanded a division of Longstreet's corps (First). He is a native of South Carolina. He was not a graduate of West Point; and his first military service was as colonel of the Second South Carolina infantry, which he raised, at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and in which battle he distinguished himself by coming "in at the death." During the long inactivity which followed the battle of Bull Run, Kershaw was transferred to the peninsula under Magruder. His brigade (Third, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth South Carolina) was in Lafayette McLaws' division, of Magruder's forces, and was engaged in all the battles fought during McClellan's investment of Yorktown and the retreat to Richmond. He was engaged as a brigadier general in the same division during the subsequent valley campaign.

mond, at Manassas, and during the first Maryland invasion, particularly at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In September, 1863, he was sent with the remainder of Longstreet's corps to Georgia, and was engaged at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, and subsequently, in November of the same year, in an attack on Knoxville (Fort Sanders). Ewell was suspended from command for his action on this occasion, and Kershaw succeeded him. He returned to Virginia from East Tennessee in April, 1864, in time to engage in the battle of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania. He has since been actively engaged in the campaign and defense of Richmond, and has met his fate at the hands of Gen. Sheridan's forces.

Brigadier General Corse, of Virginia.

who is also reported captured by General Sheridan, is a native of Virginia. When the rebellion began he raised a regiment of infantry (the Seventeenth Virginia), and was commissioned its colonel. While in command of the regiment he was engaged at Bull Run. In September, 1863, he was in command of Pickett's old brigade, of Longstreet's corps, Pickett having been promoted to be a major general. In May, 1864, he was detached from the division and sent to the vicinity of Newbern, N. C., but returned, under Beauregard, in June, 1864, to the defense of Petersburg. He was here promoted brigadier general, and regularly assigned to Pickett's old brigade.

Brigadier General De Bose.

General De Bose, also captured, is a native of Georgia, and has been actively engaged in various capacities in the war since its beginning. He lately succeeded General W. P. Wofford in command of the Georgia brigade, of Kershaw's division, Longstreet's corps, composed of the Twelfth, Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth Georgia regiments, Third Georgia sharpshooters and Phillips' and Cobb's legions. It is not improbable from the fact of the capture of Kershaw, Barton and De Bose, all of whom belong to Longstreet's corps, that that organization has been very materially interfered with.

Brigadier General Seth M. Barton, of Virginia.

General Barton is a native of Fredericksburg, Va., where he was born in 1829. He entered West Point in 1845 and graduated in 1849, standing number twenty-second in the class of which Q. A. Gillmore ranked first. J. G. Park, second, J. C. Dumas (b. 1803) fifth, Abner Baird ninth, Rufus Saxton eighteenth, and R. W. Johnston thirtieth. He entered the United States Army as brevet second lieutenant, Third infantry, on July 1, 1849, October 31, 1857, he was promoted captain in the First infantry, but resigned June 11, 1861, to take position in the rebel army. He was sent to the West and assigned to the command of a brigade under General Stevenson, then in Erag's command in Tennessee. When Sherman made his advance on Vicksburg Stevenson's division was sent to General S. D. Lee's assistance, and arrived at the City of the Hills in time to assist in the repulse of Sherman's forces. He was captured at Vicksburg. On his exchange he was assigned to the command of a brigade of Kershaw's division, of Longstreet's corps, of Lee's army, and was captured while endeavoring to escape with his command.

Brigadier General George William Custis Lee, of Virginia.

This officer, who is reported captured by General Sheridan, is the first son of General Robert E. Lee. He was born at Arlington Heights, in 1821, entered West Point in 1839, graduating July 1, 1854, and entered the United States Army as brevet second lieutenant. October 20, 1859, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Engineer corps, but resigned May 2, 1861, and, following his father's example, entered the rebel army. After the failure of his father in Western Virginia, and his retirement to the shades of the War Department at Richmond, young Custis Lee was made a colonel and placed on the staff of Jeff. Davis. When his father was called to the field, in 1862, Custis Lee remained on with the rebel President, and his name appears on the rebel Army Register for 1864 as "Colonel" and to the President. During the spring session of the rebel Congress in 1864 Lee was nominated and confirmed a brigadier general, and was shortly afterwards assigned to duty with Ewell. During the siege of Richmond he commanded a large brigade of regular and militia troops, including the former Lieutenant General Pemberton's artillery, on the north side of the James river, his headquarters being on the famous Chapin farm. In January last it was reported that Lee had been nominated a major general, but if so he was never confirmed.

WASHINGTON.

The Tobacco Trade.

NO PERMITS OR PAPERS TO BRING TOBACCO FROM RICHMOND GIVEN BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 7, 1865.

In your issue of to-day, under the head of news from Washington, dated April 6, appears the following paragraph:—

The War Department has been literally besieged to-day by the whole host of operators anxious to obtain permits to buy tobacco. It is asserted that some special trade permits were granted, but the most of the applicants were advised to wait. In view of the fact that in the recent battles had been properly cared for.

The foregoing statement and assertions are untrue in every particular. No permits to buy tobacco in Richmond, or permits for purchase, shipment or trade of any kind for that place, have been granted by the War Department; nor will any be granted. All trade permits and passes of every kind, to and from Richmond, are refused by this department, except passes to persons in the public service.

JAMES A. HARRIS, Chief Clerk.

Brevet Brigadier General and Inspector General U. S. A.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1865.

The city was electrified this morning by the report, emanating from officials connected with the War Department, that General Lee had surrendered the army of Northern Virginia, and that he and they were special prisoners of war.

The excitement for a time almost equalled that upon the announcement of the capture of Richmond. The publication of the official despatches soon dissipated the pleasing illusion, and in consequence of the previous exaggerated anticipation, somewhat detracted from the appreciation of the success actually attained. Sanguine anticipations are still entertained in official circles that Lee will find himself so closely cornered that he will, after all, be obliged to surrender himself and army to the conquering legions of Grant and Sheridan.

Much curiosity is felt to learn where Jeff. Davis has gone to, and the opinion is quite generally expressed here, that, having started on his travels, he will not be convenient to extend the war as far as Mexico, where he always takes a liking for revolutionary wars, and where he will find an advantage in the fact that revolutions are not attended with so much bloodshed as in this country, and the leaders have a better opportunity to acquire fortunes.

The rebel Brigadier General Barringer arrived here to-day, a prisoner of war, and, under a written order from Mr. Lincoln, was admitted to an interview with the Secretary of War. This rebel officer was formerly a lieutenant in the United States Army.

THE WAR NEWS IN THE CITY.

Another Exciting Day—A False Report and Its Effect.

The long expected announcement, "Lee has surrendered with his whole army," was made yesterday; but it proved to be, like a good many other desirable things, a premature report. The report, however, gave rise to the most extraordinary excitement, however, gave rise to the most extraordinary excitement, however, gave rise to the most extraordinary excitement.

It was a pity any disappointment should have taken place and marred the patriotic enthusiasm of our citizens. But facts are stubborn things, and should not be misstated under any circumstances. The contradiction came some time after the excitement had gone to the boiling point. Another spontaneous exhibition of oratory had occurred in William street, near here, where Mr. P. M. Wetmore had, in his usually enthusiastic manner, been giving the enthusiastic public the rapid

waking battalions of the Davis confederacy.

Around the newspaper bulletins tremendous crowds gathered, and as the welcome despatches were read over and aloud, cheers burst forth and the most unbounded joy brightened up the faces of the roasters and listeners. It was a pity any disappointment should have taken place and marred the patriotic enthusiasm of our citizens. But facts are stubborn things, and should not be misstated under any circumstances. The contradiction came some time after the excitement had gone to the boiling point. Another spontaneous exhibition of oratory had occurred in William street, near here, where Mr. P. M. Wetmore had, in his usually enthusiastic manner, been giving the enthusiastic public the rapid

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